

A NEW SPECIES OF EUPATORIASTRUM (ASTERACEAE-EUPATORIEAE)
FROM OAXACA MEXICO

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The genus Eupatoriastrum is currently under investigation by the present author. In preparation of a revisional treatment of the group the following species is described. I am grateful to Dr. M. C. Johnston for the Latin diagnosis.

EUPATORIASTRUM CHLOROSTYLUM B.L. Turner, sp. nov.

Eupatoriastrum angulifolium accedens sed foliis trilobatis, capitulis magnioribus, ramis stylorum viridibus, setis pappi ad apicem expansis, etc.

Erect perennial herbs to 2 m high with pendulous branches. Stems terete, striate, glabrous, hollow at maturity. Leaves opposite, petiolate, 15-30 cm long, 10-18 cm wide; petioles 3-7 cm long, glabrous; blades with 3 major lobes, the sinuses 6-8 cm deep, the primary lobes with 2-3 lesser lobes, the margins denticulate to somewhat serrate, glabrous on both surfaces. Heads 6-7 in axillary or terminal(?) corymbose cymes, the ultimate peduncles puberulent, 1-3 cm long. Involucre hemispheric 7-8 mm high, 12-14 mm across, 4-5 seriate, imbricate; bracts ovate to obovate with mostly rounded apices, glabrous or nearly so. Receptacle convex, chaffy, ca 3 mm across. Pales numerous, linear-oblongate, 6-7 mm long, the appendages fimbriate. Florets numerous; corollas "verdes" (probably the extended styles, the corollas probably yellowish), tubular, ca 4 mm long, glabrous, the lobes ca 0.5 mm long. Achenes (immature) ca 2 mm long, glabrous; pappus of ca 30 fragile ciliate, bristles ca 4 mm long, the apices somewhat expanded.

HOLOTYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Candelaria Loxicha. Terraceria nueva a Pluma Hidalgo, 1 km al E de la carretera Pochutla-Oaxaca, 43 km al N de Pochutla. Suelo arenoso, de granito descompuesto; 1000 m, 13 Nov 1979, Koch, Fryxell & Wendt 79527 (holotype TEX; isotypes MEXU, to be distributed).

Eupatoriastrum chlorostylum is seemingly most closely related to E. angulifolium (B.L. Rob.) K. & R., but is readily distinguished by its lobed leaves; larger, axillary heads; pappus bristles with expanded apices; etc. It is a remarkably distinct species what with its Ficus-like leaves and green style branches. The species was collected along the margin of a tropical semideciduous forest and is from a region where several well-marked endemics occur.